

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Including Sunday)
By The Washington Times Company,
THE MURPHY BUILDING, Penna. ave.
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President,
E. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary,
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.
One Year (Including Sunday), \$2.00,
Six Months, \$1.25, Three Months, 75c.
MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.

COTTON IS CONTRABAND

The British government's announcement that cotton will be treated as contraband from this time till the war ends has been followed by a like proclamation by France, and probably Italy and Russia also will take action. The move has been assured for a long time and its effects so far as possible discounted. As to political consequences, Germany, with accustomed facility for blundering, made them as easy as might be for England by blowing up the Arabic at the right moment. Even Hoke Smith will hardly be able to make enough noise about cotton to drown out the chorus of protest against submarine murder.

Though their influence has been sadly pruned of late, yet it may be expected that the hyphenated pacifists will renew their efforts to misrepresent this situation before the people of the South and to arouse prejudice against both the cause of the allies and the American Government. But it will have little significance. The vast majority of the intelligence of the South is as firmly American as in any other section and it understands the situation.

Whatever measures the allied nations expect to adopt in order to make this new obstacle to neutral trade as light as possible should be indicated. The right of the allies to make cotton contraband is denied by nobody. Their power, under this rule, practically to keep it out of Germany and Austria is undoubted. That they have so long been patient and forbearing in the face of most exasperating conditions is testimony of determination to make the utmost possible concession to American sensibilities.

GERMANY IN THE BALKANS

Enough is known about German propaganda to make it reasonably certain that methods lately exposed in the United States have been employed also in handling the German end of negotiations with the Balkan states. It does the little states of that troubled region no great injustice to venture that such proceedings might be more effective there than here.

A government that would gravely undertake the stupendous task of corrupting the United States of America, that would assume the possibility of giving a new direction to the overwhelming public opinion of 100,000,000 people, would hardly hesitate to tackle that same enterprise with a public of a few millions. Balkan is even more immediately important to the Teutonic federation at this moment than is the United States. Germany might win the war with the United States neutral; it would have a strong prospect of winning if it could get the United States to embargo trade with the allies; but it has small chance to win, at least at the Turkish end, if the Balkan countries resuscitate their league and launch their power into the struggle on the allies' side.

Never was such an impressive testimony to the possibility of an insignificant country becoming the world's pivot as has been seen in the case of Bulgaria. If it gives the word the four Balkan countries, Greece, Roumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria, will be leagued together once more; first, to complete the task of crushing the Turk; then to turn their splendid armies against Austria and help the major allies break her down.

It is a difficult situation for diplomacy to handle, for the masses of people in no one of the Balkan states save Greece are very powerfully moved by sympathies for either side in the world war. They hate Turkey, it is true; but also they fear the consequences of Constantinople's fall. It is quite understandable that they might consider their own future safer with Constantinople left in the hands of an exhausted Turkey after this war rather than in control of Russia or internationalized under the auspices of the victorious allies. It may safely be suspected that German money and propaganda have been busy trying to convince the Balkan peoples that Germany is their real friend.

From an Occidental viewpoint it is impossible to believe that the German argument deserves consideration by the Balkans. German policy for two decades has looked to the Near East, to Constantinople, and far beyond, as a field for expansion, and that expansion cannot be accomplished without the absorption in some way of the little Balkan states. It is plain enough that even if these states should now side with Germany and enable her to win they would merely be postponing the day when Germany and Austria would

turn against them and complete their conquest. Promises given at Vienna and Berlin would mean just as much at Bucharest and Belgrade and Sofia as promises given at Vienna and Berlin meant a year ago at Liege and Antwerp.

It is hardly conceivable that the Balkan states, intensely patriotic as they are, and skillful as has been the leadership of Venizelos when they would follow him, will now make the fatal mistake. Germany and Austria, with their wonted facility for doing the wrong thing, have made the real issue plain by massing a great force at the border of Serbia, threatening a smash through to aid Turkey. It is substantially impossible for that drive to be made without actual violation of the territory of Roumania, Bulgaria, and Greece. Faced with that menace even the Hohenzollern dynasties of Roumania and Greece would be powerless to restrain their people unless it be discovered that wholesale corruption has made it impossible for honest sentiment and actual interest to control.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS

The issue between the United States and Germany, reduced to its simplest terms, is this: Does a neutral have any rights which a belligerent is bound to respect if the self-interest of the belligerent seems to dictate otherwise.

It has been urged a great deal by many persons in this country—some who knew better and some who did not—that the United States ought not to do anything about Germany's infractions of the rights of American citizens at sea because it was not stopping England and the allies from interfering with American cargoes of cotton, meats, copper, and the like. Such persons have been insisting on strong notes to England.

Some of the Southern cotton Senators have had a great deal to say along this line and have sought to impress the view on the country that right treatment of cotton cargoes was the big issue before the country.

But the question which cannot be overlooked in a broad-gauged consideration of the rights of neutrals is this:

What is to become of neutral rights if belligerents are not going to respect the lives of neutral men, women, and children at sea?

It is the duty of the United States to insist that the rights at sea of its citizens, its shipping, its cotton, its meats, its grain, and all its products be treated in accord with international law. This means the international law which has for many years been recognized by the civilized world.

But if it is going to shirk its duty in any respect in the protection of the rights of its people at sea, how can it possibly be that it will obtain protection for its goods?

Gentlemen who talk glibly about going slow on the Lusitania case but getting after the allies with a big stick because they interfere with our cargoes should ask themselves whether London and Paris will care much about our protests regarding seized cargoes if Berlin flouts our protest about endangered, mistreated, and dead citizens.

The whole fabric of rights of neutrals is at stake in the controversy with Germany. If the United States gives way as to its duty, the so-called rights of neutrals become simply "another scrap of paper."

COUNTY GOVERNMENT COSTS

Apropos of the proposal to abolish county government within New York city, it may be observed that in general we have too much administration and too little government in this country; too much loose attempt at doing a lot of things and too little effective doing of the things needed.

County government is a curiously malformed adaptation of the English county system to American conditions. There is one legislature in the United Kingdom for near half as much population as there is in the United States; we have forty-nine Legislatures for Nation and States. The conflicts of jurisdiction that have resulted need not be recounted; nor the scandals, nor the extravagances.

Coming to counties, the situation is even more striking. There are forty-two counties in England, thirty-six in Scotland, twelve in Wales and thirty-two in Ireland; total, 122 counties, with a population of about 46,000,000. In the United States there are near 4,000 counties.

The proposal to abolish county government in New York city is not novel. Several American communities have taken the step. The city of St. Louis is entirely independent of St. Louis county, the functions of county government being assumed within the city by municipal departments. The same is true also of Baltimore, which is separate and distinct from Baltimore county. Los Angeles county, California, has substantially abolished the old forms of county government and made city and county a single governmental city.

The American county, whether rural or urban, is commonly an ut-

terly impossible administrative unit. Country counties deal with road and bridge construction, certain courts, property records, and the like. One of the reasons why country highways are bad is that counties are small, inefficiently organized and neglected by the citizens. It is easy enough in most towns to organize a reform campaign; hard in most counties. There is poor co-operation between neighboring counties in developing road and bridge systems. County governments, both country and urban, tend to fall into the control of political machines and stay there, precisely as has been shown to be the case in New York.

HOLDING DOWN THE HOT HEADS OF LABOR

The general board of the International Association of Machinists has just concluded a week's session in Washington that was watched with keen concern by business interests all over the country.

A number of hot heads in the organization had been clamoring for a general strike and a 25 per cent increase of wages, without any regard for conditions in particular lines of business.

The general board went about its work of investigating the wisdom of these demands in a way to inspire confidence. It found, for example, that there was no reason for a demand upon the railroads, as the roads already were paying their men well, and were not profiting to any extent by war time orders. It found that conditions in the Middle West were far better than in some parts of the East.

Upon the basis of these facts the board authorized demands, in twelve cities, for an eight-hour day, and in cases where they believed it justified, for higher pay. New branches are to be organized, and the board will take advantage of this situation to increase its influence in some parts of New England which have been outside the pale of organized labor.

There may be disagreements with the board's individual findings, but the principle on which they worked was eminently fair, and the respect for the organization will be enhanced by their methods of procedure in a crisis where they might easily have been led, by the wild and exaggerated reports of enormous profits, to overstep the bounds of reason.

A PENNY-A-DAY

You—all of you—easily can afford to give 7 cents to Friendship House. That institution needs no eulogy. What it is doing for children and mothers of its neighborhood is well known all through this city.

It was so busy this summer that it rolled up a deficit to meet the demands made upon it. The deficit is only \$1,000. To make that up you are asked to give a penny a day for seven days. That is all.

If 15,000 citizens of the Capital respond to this call and join the "Penny-a-day Club" the settlement will be on "easy street" again. There is no doubt but what they will.

The collection boxes will be in the stores, but, if you miss those, Friendship House is still doing business, and performing a notable work, at 324 Virginia avenue southeast. If you don't know what the nature of its work is it would be worth your while to go down there and see. The list of activities is too long to publish.

DON'T WANT PEACE

The bandits of Mexico do not want peace. No matter who gets the upper hand for the time being, he cannot control the half dozen leaders whose vanity and love of power and greed for loot will keep them in the field as long as guerrilla warfare gives opportunity to get what they want without working for it.

Is there no General Sheridanoski to say, "Turnowitch boys, we're going back!"

New York's business men are learning how to shoot just when shooting has ceased to be a business in New York.

Even that visit to his Philadelphia oculist will not improve Woodrow's vision so far as the seeing of Senator Carranza is concerned.

Until interrupted, Senor Huerta was proceeding on the plausible theory that one more revolution would never be noticed in a flywheel.

The suffragettes' fight for a place in the sun should be temporarily discontinued until cooler weather banishes the shadow skirt to the moth chest.

Having worn them doggedly throughout the entire campaign, 'tis plain to see that Carranza's soup strainers are no mere frivolous summer furs.

With Anthony Comstock still in retirement, why doesn't some futurist relieve our curiosity by translating the "Nude Descending Stairway" from the original cipher?

Geraldine Farrar's vivid description of the cowboys who wept when she left California will doubtless cause that Roosevelt-Dr. Long controversy to break out afresh.

BRYAN BARS LIQUOR FROM '96 CAMPAIGN

Statement in New Issue of Commoner Real Pleasure to President's Friends.

Washington has accepted at its face value the statement made by William Jennings Bryan in the latest issue of the Commoner that he wished to keep the liquor question out of the national campaign.

Mr. Bryan's declaration was also accepted as an indication that he does not desire to run as an independent candidate for President in 1916 on a prohibition platform, but that he will continue to do his fighting within the bounds of the Democratic party.

This was welcome news to President Wilson's friends, whose only fear is that Mr. Bryan will hold the Democratic ticket and thereby make Mr. Wilson's path extremely perilous. The Wilson men declare they can attend to Mr. Bryan if he will only be a good Indian and remain on the party reservation.

This is Mr. Bryan's statement: "I hope that national prohibition will not be an issue in the campaign of 1916. I prefer to see that campaign fought out upon the economic issues which divide the two leading parties. The Democratic party has made a splendid record in matters of legislation and administration and its defeat might result in the undoing of some of the things that have been accomplished. I believe that, for the present at least, it is better to make the prohibition fight in the States that are already for it rather than in the nation. Wherever it is an issue in the States I hope to see the Democratic party take the prohibition side."

Prominent prohibitionists who have talked with Mr. Bryan and who assert that he is taking to them in this strain before he resigned as Secretary of State declare that he was actuated purely by partisan motives. They say that the real question is whether the issue kept out of the national campaign because it might break down party lines and embarrass the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan, it is stated, is thinking of the rural sections of the country, where Republicans are inclined to be "dry," and he is worrying about the outcome. They believe that he is not thinking of his own political fortunes, and that he is not taking to them in this strain because he has been so long in the prohibition fight, as has been rumored at various times.

Keep Americans Off Ships of the Allies, Is Advice of Bryan

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—William J. Bryan has given out the following signed statement:

"I have read the editorial opinions concerning the sinking of the Arabic, as those opinions were reproduced in Saturday morning's papers, but they seem to me to avoid the most important question. The real question is not whether American citizens have, under international law, a right to travel through the danger zone on the ships of belligerent nations. That is admitted. The question now is whether an American citizen should put his convenience or even his rights above his nation's welfare. If American citizens refuse to consider their own safety or the safety of the nation, then a second question arises, namely, whether the Government should permit a few persons to drag the country into this unparalleled war."

"Our Government has made its protest and there is no doubt that the position taken is abundantly supported by precedent, but that does not necessarily mean that we are going to war. Diplomacy has not yet concluded its work, and even if diplomatic efforts fail we have recourse to the treaty plan, which must be resorted to in case of disputes with Great Britain. France, and Italy. It is time to consider the question of whether the treaty plan falls to the ground and the postponement of final settlement until peace is restored. In the meantime it will be to the disadvantage of the few who by deliberately incurring unnecessary risks bring harm upon themselves and danger to the country."

"It is time for the unneutral portion of the press of the United States to lay aside its bias and unite in helping the Government to keep the country out of war."

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY

Today.

Concert, United States Marine Band, Marine Barracks, 4:30 p. m.
Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band, 4:30 p. m.
Concert, employed of the Old Dutch Market Company, Marshall Hall, 8:30 p. m.
Concert, U. S. Navy Band, navy yard, 8 p. m.
Masonic—Dawson, No. 18, Stansbury, No. 18, Masonic—Union, No. 11, Beeson, No. 11, Langdon, No. 31, Eisher, Beeson, No. 31, Knights of Pythias—Columbia, No. 11, Royal Arcanum—National Council, National Union—Scott Council, Federal Council, Northwest Washington Council.
Concert, Fifth Cavalry Band, Montrose Park, 7:30 p. m.
Concert, U. S. Navy Band, navy yard, 8 p. m.
Amusements.
Hunt's—Vaudeville, 8:15 and 9:15 p. m.
Glen Echo—Opera-air amusements, all day and evening.

Tomorrow.
Meeting, District Suffrage League, People's Forum, Pennsylvania avenue and Eighth Street, 8:30 p. m.
Meeting, committee of Chamber of Commerce, 8:30 p. m.
Meeting, members of the Sixth Corps, G. A. R., 8:30 p. m.
Masonic—Acacia, No. 18, East Gate, No. 31, King David, No. 31, Friendship, No. 17, East Gate, No. 31, Golden, No. 31, Amity, No. 31, Fred D. Stuart, No. 31, Knights of Pythias—Weber, No. 7, Excelsior, No. 14, Capital, No. 31, Myrtle, No. 31, Royal Arcanum—Oriental Council.

National Union—Headquarters open, 8:30 p. m.
Golfing for orphans of the District, under auspices of the District Council, 9:30 p. m.
Daughters of Isabella, Glen Echo Park, all day.

One Year Ago Today in the War

August 23, 1914, one year ago today, Japan declared war against Germany, and Germans and allies hurried themselves at one another along the 115-mile front from Mons to Luxembourg, both taking the offensive in the second day of the war's first great battle.

Her ultimatum, demanding surrender of Kiao-Chow having been ignored by Germany, Japan issued an imperial rescript declaring war against the enemy of her ally, Great Britain, at 6 p. m. Tokyo time. Already the noon gun, announcing war, had been fired in Tokyo and its significance flashed broadcast over the land.

The Japanese government immediately ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea. A great fleet made ready to sail for Kiao-Chow. Count von Rex, the German ambassador in Tokyo, was handed his passports and prepared to leave the country, having placed his nation's affairs in the hands of American Ambassador Guthrie.

The sweeping magnitude of the fighting on the Mons line was evidenced by the fact that since the initial combat on the preceding day the battle front had increased in length from 20 to 115 miles.

MRS. JOSEPH LYNCH FORGIVES ELOPERS

Rich Society Woman Entertains At Dinner For Her Daughter and Tumulty's Aide.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 22.—The forgiveness which Mrs. Jasper Lynch, rich and socially prominent here and in Lakewood, has been extending by degrees to her daughter, now Mrs. Louise Foster Lynch O'Sullivan, who eloped with Thomas C. O'Sullivan, twenty-one years old, an assistant to Secretary Tumulty, in Washington, has been made complete.

She entertained her new son-in-law and his bride at dinner at the Essex and Sussex Hotel, and from the laughing happiness of the trio Spring Lake society believes the forgiveness will be lasting.

Since O'Sullivan and his bride—who, incidentally, will inherit about \$200,000 left by her grandfather, as well as a large share of her father's wealth—returned to Spring Lake they have lived in the north end of town with O'Sullivan's parents. The Lynches live in the south end, and nobody crossed the dividing line until the dinner invitation was received. And now the dividing line probably will be abolished.

ORPHANS TO BE GIVEN PICNIC AT GLEN ECHO

Daughters of Isabella, With Knights of Columbus, To Be Hosts Tomorrow.

Orphans of the District will be given an outing tomorrow at Glen Echo by District Court, No. 212, Daughters of Isabella, members of which, with the Knights of Columbus, will have a basket picnic and reunion at the popular resort.

A program of athletic sports and other amusements has been arranged. Special guests will be a number of Catholic nuns and sisters in charge of the asylums.

The committees in charge are as follows:
Executive—Mrs. George A. Howe, chairman; Mrs. J. Rosier Biggs, vice chairman; Miss Margarette Boswell, secretary, and Miss Elizabeth Monahan, treasurer.

Ways and means—Dr. A. D. Wilkinson, chairman; Leo A. Rever, Major C. Eugene Edwards, Henry P. Dolan, William J. McGee, Edmond De Vane, George A. Daidy, Dr. Roderic Vanoy, Thomas G. Gallagher, Francis J. P. Cleary, E. L. Tucker, Michael D. Schaefer, and Adam O'Connell, Mulholland, George McGuffee, Belt, Anthony Nolan, Peck, Hull, Ardreese, and McDonald.

Transportation—Charles W. Aughtin, chairman; John A. Ecker, secretary; L. Hickey, J. T. Burns, George A. Howe, William Brinkley, J. B. Pittpatrick, J. C. Brock, Mrs. Mary J. Reed, and Misses Halligan, Murray, Clements, Boland, Cotter, Becker and Radcliffe.

Refreshments—Madames Jewell, Taitt, Marlowe, Connor, Roddy, Downer, Wilson, Donohue, Powers, Langley, Chappelle, Simpson, Thomas, McCarthy, Wall, Kane, and Misses Latchford, Albright, Madigan, Wolf, Melburg and Glasgow.

Attendants—Mrs. De Vane, and Misses Boswell, Becker, Moriarty, Pearson, Whalley, Coleman, Boland, Parks, Kelleher, Langley, and Gaskin; John J. Campbell and Dr. W. R. Howard.

Welfare—Mrs. J. Rosier Biggs, M. J. Ready, Charles J. Griffith, H. J. Conson, J. A. Egan, and Mary Johnson.

Medicines—Leo A. Rever, Mary B. Marlowe and Joseph Moriarty, and Misses Catherine L. Carroll and Cecelia T. Gallagher.

TO URGE RECIPROCITY WITH SOUTH AMERICA

President To Ask Congress To Establish Commercial Relations With Republics.

Establishment of reciprocal trade relations with South and Central American countries will be urged by President Wilson when Congress convenes in December. Official announcement by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says that "development of the largest measure of reciprocal trade relations" is to be brought about as one of the fruits of the recent Pan-American financial conference.

As a first step President Wilson has directed the Federal trade commission to make a thorough study of the tariff laws and customs regulations of South and Central America. The commission will submit to the President recommendations for the removal of obstacles in the way of adverse laws and regulations that hinder the expansion of commerce between the United States and the other republics of the Western Hemisphere.

At the same time the Pan-American conference will aid in the establishment of more uniform laws. Secretary McAdoo announces that he is now organizing the international high commission, created by the conference held here in the spring, to consider uniformity of laws relating to trade and commerce.

This commission will be made up of nine members from each of the nineteen countries participating in the conference. It has been suggested by Secretary McAdoo that the commission meet in Buenos Aires November 1 next. The Federal Trade Commission will co-operate with this international commission in adopting plans to sweep aside artificial trade barriers, and will also, it is announced, give careful consideration to the larger question of reciprocity so that a practical basis for the enlargement of Pan-American commercial relations may be reached.

Retreat of Laymen At Georgetown Is Ended

The laymen's retreat, which has been in progress at Georgetown University since Friday at 6 p. m., terminated this morning at 8 o'clock, when the Rev. J. E. Geale, S. J., of Loyola College, Baltimore, celebrated mass in the chapel and delivered his final sermon to the Washington merchants and business men assembled.

Father Geale, who is spiritual director of the Laymen's League of Retreat of Baltimore, under whose auspices the retreat was held, announced that the season of calm would again be held during August of next year.

Concerts Today

By United States Marine Band, Barracks at 4:30 p. m.

WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN, Leader.
March, "The Volunteer".....Newmann
Overture, "Zampa".....Auber
Ballet, "Looking Upward".....Souza
(a) By the Light of the Polar Star.
(b) Beneath the Southern Cross.
(c) Mars and Venus.
Euphonium solo, "From the Shores of the Mighty Pacific" (Rondo capriccioso).....Clarke
Musicalian, Frey.
Scenes from "The Merchant of Venice".....Pinsuti
Waltz, "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Strauss
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 14.....List
Marine's Hymn, "The Halls of Montezuma".....

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, Bandstand, at 6:40 p. m.

JOHN S. M. EMMERMANN, Director.

March, "Thomas Jefferson".....Santelmann
Overture, "The Wolf of Love".....Balfé
Duet for flute and clarinet, "Lo Hear the Gentle Lark".....Blahop
(Mazurka, Bergh and Volth.)
Selection, "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Coxemour
Patrol patriotic, "The U. S. A."
Waltz, "Sobre las Olas".....Rosas
Fox trot, "I Want to Linger".....Marshall
Finale, "Tip Top Tipperary".....Carroll
The Star-Spangled Banner.....

By the Fifth Cavalry Band at Montrose Park, at 7:30 p. m.

W. J. CAIN, Chief Musician.
March, "Golden Rod".....Bose
Overture, "Tempelwalle".....Kaler-Bela
Duet for two clarinets—
"Nanine".....Marcel
(Principal Musician Piccolo, Corporal Krushinski)
Grand selection, "Macbeth".....
Waltz, "Lazarre".....Blank
Flower song, "Hearts and Flowers".....Tobani
Selection, "The Royal Chef".....Jerome
Finale, "Razzazza Mazzazza".....Pryor
The Star-Spangled Banner.....

MILLION LIMIT ON INHERITANCE URGED

Chairman Walsh's Report Suggests Measure As Remedy For Industrial Unrest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A limit of \$1,000,000 on the fortune that any man may leave to his heirs is the remedy for the social and industrial unrest in the United States suggested by Chairman Frank P. Walsh and John B. Lennon, James G. Thompson, and Austin B. Garrettson, three of his associates in the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

The five other members of the commission do not advocate this specific limitation of inheritance. Nor do they hold that the present social and industrial unrest is primarily due to the unequal distribution of wealth, but rather that it is due to the failure to administer the labor laws and to the popular distrust of the municipal, State and National Government.

To remedy the conditions of social and industrial unrest the other members of the commission, Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, Prof. Commons and Messrs. Weinstein, Ballard and Ashton, would establish a permanent industrial commission which would be supported by an inheritance tax on large fortunes, this tax to be graduated from 1 per cent on the first \$100,000 to 15 per cent left to direct heirs to 15 per cent on a fortune more than \$1,000,000.

John D. Jr., Like Louis XVI. The mental attitude of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is likened to that of Louis XVI, King of France, in the report which Chairman Frank P. Walsh and Commissioners Lennon, O'Connell and Garrettson will submit to Congress.

Elsewhere in the report the illustrations of certain widespread evils in the industrial world are references to the conditions in Colorado, where Mr. Rockefeller has extensive interests. It was because of this attack upon Mr. Rockefeller that Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, Harris Weinstein, S. Thurston Ballard and Richard H. Ashton refused to sign the report recommended by Basil M. Manly, the commission's director of research and investigation.

The minority report declares that a condition of fear exists in the industrial world, "but it denies any attempt to hold responsible any single individual. It emphasizes the fact that the whole situation in Colorado, West Virginia and other places where industrial warfare has existed is due to a system which cannot be remedied by the action of any individual."

Concentration of Wealth. The report summarizes evidence showing that forty-four families possess aggregate incomes totaling at the least \$60,000,000 a year, while between one-fourth and one-third of male workers in factories and mines eighteen years of age and above earn less than \$200 a year, and only about one-tenth earn more than \$200 per week.

To abolish unemployment and denial of opportunity, the report proposes remedies proposed are the regaining of all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the Government by mining interests, the land laws and the application to all grants of the doctrine of "superior use," and finally the forcing of unused land into use by making it a crime for the owner to let the same as on productive land of the same kind.

The report signed by Mrs. Harriman and Prof. Commons and, with certain exceptions explained in a separate report by Commissioners Weinstein, Ballard and Ashton, holds that the greatest cause of industrial unrest "is the breakdown in the administration of labor laws and the distrust of our municipal, State and National Government on the part of a large portion of our people."

Recommendations for additional legislation would be futile, says the report, until methods are provided for making enforceable the laws now on the statute books.

Remedy Proposed. To remedy the conditions criticized the report recommends the creation of a Federal fund for social welfare maintained by an inheritance tax on large fortunes and administered by a commission on industrial relations aided by an advisory council composed of representatives of employers and employees.

Commissioners Weinstein, Ashton, and Ballard say: "We believe that the secondary boycott should be legalized. We regard the secondary boycott as the most effective and violent in that it subjects third and innocent parties to injury, and at times to great loss if not ruin. It is a method which is resorted to as we are to the black-list."

Walsh Incapable of Grasping Questions, Says G. W. Perkins. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—George W. Perkins has issued the following regarding the report of the Federal Industrial Commission: "The question is broader and more fundamental than a mere social or economic question. It is time that Walsh and some of the chairmen of the various other investigating commissions went to Germany and studied the industrial and economic situation there. If they did they would learn something that would be of great profit to the people of this country."

Mayor London, Socialist Representative from New York, lawyer living labor leader, remarked on the question of limiting inheritance to \$1,000,000: "If a law of this kind were made it would undoubtedly have a great ethical value. The danger growing out of the accumulation of great fortunes might be successfully coped with to a certain extent by a law of this kind. It fails directly in line with the reforms advocated by certain factions of the Socialist party."

"Personally, I have not studied the question in all its phases thoughtfully enough to give personal opinion at this time."

Gilbert Parker Letter Is Censored in England

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 21.—The British censor has furnished Postmaster E. W. Townsend of this town, former Congressman for the Tenth New Jersey district, with a punal. Mr. Townsend has received a letter from his friend, Sir Gilbert Parker, which the censor scanned. The obliterated passages in the letter read: "I have been thinking of you a great deal lately. When I pay my next visit to the American continent." Then comes a smug line.

"Now what is bothering me," said Mr. Townsend today, "is this: Did the censor's smudge blot out Sir Gilbert's challenge to a golf contest with the renewal of his proposal that we should write a play together?"